## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 18, 1850. From conversations we have lately had with gentlemen who interest themselves in the business there appears to be a growing feeling entertained that the eighty thousand square feet of ground which have been allotted for the display of the products of the United States at the great Industrial Exhibition of 1850 will be found quite inadequate for that purpose, unless great care is taken in the selection of the articles, and a discretionary power exercised on your side of the water in the determination of what descriptions of products are most desirable to exhibit, as promotive of the great objects of the Exhibition, and-conducive to the credit of the country where they were produced. The Royal Commissioners have been applied to for an extension of the space allotted to the products of the United States. This they have stated their inability to grant, nor can they leave the amount of space indefinite, or "take upon themselves the delicate task of selecting those articles which · would best represent the industry and resources of any country. The Royal Commissioners feel it 4 to be a matter of great importance that the arri-' val in this country of a greater quantity of objects than can be admitted into the Exhibition should. 4 if possible, be prevented;" and they recommend to the citizens of the United States the adoption of the same rule as "has been applied to the Con-tinental States of Europe, to Africa, Asia, and the other parts of America, as well as to the British · Colonies;" namely, the appointment of a Central authorized Committee to select the articles to be sent, and to limit that selection and the quantity to the amount of space allotted. The Commissioners propose to receive such articles only as shall be cer-tified as being approved of by the Central Committee appointed to select them in each country. It is evident that no power exists in the Governernment of the United States to appoint such a Committee of Selection as is here alluded to: and it is to be feared, unless some selecting authority can be appointed to act for the entire country, with a unity of purpose, and upon a well-arranged plan, that much disappointment and vexation may be the consequence. The question then occurs, and must be answered, how is such a Central General Committee to be appointed as may prevent the difficulties which, unless it is appointed, may be apprehended? The extent and great variety of the products of the United States place that country in a position different from that of any other. It is very desirable that the natural products of each State in the Union should be seen here, as well as all kinds of inventions and manufactures, models, machinery, &c. To bring these various articles fairly into the exhibition here, upon the plan and regulations established by the Royal Commissioners, you must have some active, intelligent, and controlling committee. It has been suggested by your energetic and popular Minister here, in a letter which he has addressed to the American Institute at New York, and also to the New York State Agricultural Societv at Albany, that representatives from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and all other States that wish to join in the measure, and exhibit their products here in 1851, should assemble at some central city, (New York is proposed,) to determine the course to be pursued, and mature a plan by which the resources of all parts of the Union should be developed at the exhibition. If at this Convention a Central Committee were appointed, they could form the whole Union into districts, having reference to the most convenient shipping ports, and appoint a committee in each, who should exercise a supervision over the quantity and kinds of articles to be shipped, and correspond with them, so as to proportion the eighty thousand square feet allotted for the whole Union among the several States intending to join in the exhibition. Unless some plan like this is devised, there may be great confusion and disappointment in the arrangement of the articles when they arrive here. Whatever is to be done should be quickly: the time for action is short-scarcely more than six months. Some organization is essential; and it is earnestly hoped that the matter will be taken up and determined without delay. It is believed that the people of the United States, in common with those of all the other civilized nations on the earth, may derive lasting benefits from the proposed exhibition. We have no doubt but that you will contribute to it largely, and send persons from all parts of the Union competent to avail themselves of the knowledge to be acquired

different parts of the world. Two things are necessary to ensure the advantages to be derived from this exhibition; that is to say, prompt exertion and perfect concert of action. These are more necessary in the United States than in any other country. The first on account of the vast extent of territory; the last from the peculiar circumstances of its social and political organization. We have no doubt that both will be attended to; and we anticipate an exhibition from your side of the Atlantic, of products, inventions, and manufactures, which will convince our elder brothers here that, although we may have much to learn, we have yet some things to show, by which even they may be instructed.

from an examination of the articles exhibited, and

from association with the producers of them from

The tone of the press has a good deal altered with respect to the character of the late descent upon Cuba by General Lopez, and there is an almost general admission of the possibility that the United States Government was not a party to it. The reduction of the numbers of the division which sailed from New Orleans from fifteen hundred to six hundred, and that of the entire organized force from twelve thousand to two thousand, has much tended to produce this result. The Economist very justly observes: " With such an extended · seaboard as that of the United States, with nume-· rous keys and islands, we are not sure that even a system of passports and a watchful police like the one in France, could at all times prevent, when the temptation was great, piratical expeditions. Our Government, with the best intentions, \* was unable to prevent Louis Bonaparte's Bou-· logne expedition. Even if such a system could wholly prevent outrages, exemption from them would perhaps be dearly purchased at the price. · Experience rather favors the opinion that it is better to risk an occasional wrong than adopt a system which, by stifling freedom, brings on convul-

sions and revolution. The debates in Parliament have been highly interesting, and will probably be productive of important results. The bill for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been carried through a second reading by a vote of 295 to 70. The transmission of letters by the mails on Sundays has been stopped throughout the kingdom, in conformity with the vote of the House of Commons on the motion of Lord AshLEY to address her Majesty uprun, although they have no letters to carry, till it be ascertained by inquiry, according to the direction of the House, whether the transmission of the mails

ration of the former regularity of conveyance and distribution of letters. A mere fraction of the House that he could remain there. The crotchetty Ex-Chancelor, consisting of 161 members out of however, spied him out, and enforced the order of the House, being 128 beentire postal regulations of the country into a state mitted to. The rules of Parliament place an address to the Crown in a peculiar position. One vote decides it. Had Lord ASHLEY introduced a bill, Ministers, as well as other members, would have been able, at some late part of the proceedings, to correct, by an appeal to a full house, any hasty decision. But an address affords them no such opportunity. They must deliberatively have asked the House to undo its own complete act; and must have implied that their judgment was superior to that of the majority of the House, and asked it to confirm its own degradation. They did better, we think, by carrying the address into effect, and so making all parties aware of the consequences of a hasty vote, and the importance of attending upon their parliamentary duties, which, in this instance, nearly five hundred members appear to have lost sight of. The famous report made to your House of Representatives some years ago, upon the subject of the Sunday mails, has been much referred to with approbation, as a signal proof of enlightened legislation. Already has a motion been made in the House of Commons to repeal the prohibition of the transmission of letters on Sundays, otherwise than through the Post Office. This would, in effect, establish a private post office on Sundays, and Ministers would not consent to do that by a side-wind which the House had decided should not be done in a direct manner; the motion was, there- by Lord LANSDOWNE and the friends of the administration. fore, negatived. The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted the previous decision of the House, which would, he thought, lead to a greater desecration of the Sabbath than before, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL expresses the same opinion, although he had felt it to be his duty to advise the Crown to agree to the address. His lordship appears to act upon the maxim that upon a majority on the other side. What will be the consehis best way to deal with these puritanical Sabbatarians is to quence is yet unknown. "give them rope enough." We think the inconvenience, both in a social and mercan-

tile point of view, arising from the stoppage of postal communication one day out of every seven, will soon produce a reaction powerful enough to cause a decision of the House directly in opposition to its former one, and silencing for ever all narrow-minded and mistakenly zealous opposition upon the subject. There is a small party among us who betray spirit and indicate intentions against which it is imperative on every one who wishes well to the best interests of society to make a resolute and peremptory stand. The Sabbatarians, though few in numbers, are yet formidable as a party, because their activity is unwearying, and their encroachments on the rights and freedom of their fellow-men are cloaked under the guise of religious zeal. Such is the temper of Englishmen that any cry raised by any body, in the name of religion, is certain to be swelled by the ready chorus of the thoughtless of all ranks into a shout loud enough to drown the voice of reason and justice. There are thousands of persons who will sign any petition which is placed before them by any one whom they know and respect, or join any movement that solicits their support, if similarly recommended, without knowing any thing about the point at issue, or the mode proposed for its attainment. It is from this class of persons that the million of signatures against the collecting and delivering letters on Sundays has been derived; and these are they upon whose petitions a bill, now under progress in the House of Lords, has been introduced "for the more effectual suppression of Sunday trading," and which is to prohibit the sale of every thing except "perishable articles" on a Sunday. Lord BROUGHAM pertinently inquired " why milk and cream were to be sold on a Sunday, but not tea, sugar, nor coffee. You may buy a newspaper," said he, "on a Sunday, but not a Bible. Bell's Life in London, containing the odds on the Derby or the Oaks, you may buy on a acts of sudden violence will not easily be repeated by any Sunday, and take to church with you, if you please, but a Pacifico; and, as the most worthless instruments are some-Prayer Book was an article you could not purchase, even though your own should have been stolen." We cannot magine that the accidental circumstance of Lord Ashler's najority is any sign that the House of Commons is with him, or that any measure such as he proposes could be carried after fair discussion, and in a full House; but there is mischief and discredit in these temporary victories. Mr. BRIGHT has brought the subject of the growth

n a speech full of sound reasoning, and the statisimported had increased from 56,000,000 pounds in 1800, to no less than 754,000,000 pounds in 1849. Of this large amount, 781 per cent. was supplied by the United States, and 101 per cent. from British India. The crop in the United States was liable to great fluctuations, and the consumption of cotton, both on the continent of Europe and in America, was rapidly increasing, apparently beyond the powers of production. The advance of 1d. per pound on raw cotton was equal to £3,000,000 on he annual consumption of England. Another consideration was that the American cotton was the product of slave labor, and if from any cause slavery should be abolished in the United States, the with. There was no present prospect of an adequate supply from our African, Australian, or West India colonies, and British India was the only source we could turn to with any reasonable prospect of success. India had always grown cotton; the soil was adapted, and the people habituated, to its culture. A committee of the House had (in 1848) expressed its belief that the soil and climate and population of India justified the expectation that this country might receive thence large supplies of cotton, yet up to this moment there had been no results. The revenue at the disposal of the East India Company had, during the last fourteen years, averaged £20,000,000 a year, after deducting interest of debt; whilst the nett revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of interest on debt, was only \$25,000,000. Mr. BRIGHT moved an address to the Crown, asking the appointment of a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increasing growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances that may injuriously affect the condition of the native cultivators of the soil in the presidencies of Bombay and Commission asked for was likely to answer the purpose for which it was to be raised, he would say let it be granted, but he did not suppose that it would. The imports of cotton had been steadily increasing for the last ten of such an improved kind, could be brought from India as tition with the American. Besides this, 120,000,000 of natives were clothed with cotton, and, after they were supplied, the surplus was not likely to be very great. Sir of cotton in India; but the idea of a Commission was repudiated at Manchester, where the Commercial Association was convinced that the East India Company had done every thing that was practicable. Mr. BRIGHT did not press his motion to a division. Another fact disclosed during the de-

Lord BROUGHAM made himself excessively ridiculous, the other night, by causing the Chevalier Bunsun, the Prussian of the musical world, we find La Tempesta drawing crowds

656, have thus, by a majority of 25, thrown the in a most peremptory, rude, and offensive manner. This ungentlemanly proceeding, against a man so universally esteemed, of confusion, which, we think, cannot long be sub- and so every way estimable as the Chevalier Bunszn, has occasioned a universal expression of displeasure at the conduct of Lord BROUGHAM. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in order to prevent a recurrence of such an unpleasant scene. has moved for sufficient and comfortable accommodation being provided for the Diplomatic Body, who at present appear to be very shabbily attended to. Lord BROUGHAM is really most eccentric being, and his conduct at times is literally an impeachment either of his sanity or his sobriety.

The most serious event in Parliament has been the result Lord STANLEY's motion in the Lords to the following effect : "That while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign States the full protection of the laws of those Staes, it regrets to find, by the correspondence recently laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice, or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by 'coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other Powers." It is impossible for us to go into the long statements and arguments with which Lord STANLEY enforced the propriety of this motion, or the counter statements and arguments adduced The former prevailed; for, on a division, 113 peers, strengthened by 56 proxies, voted for the motion, and 77 peers and 55 proxies were found on the side of Ministers, leaving the administration in a minority of 37-a result altogether unlooked for, the papers of the morning having calculated

The Cabinet sat vesterday, says the Times, for two hours, "and not, we believe, without a difference of opinion; yet the decision was to do nothing. The Times goes on to say that " the House of Lords has recorded with evident reluctance, though with entire conviction, its adverse judgment on the foreign policy of a Ministry which no one seriously desires to subvert or to humiliate.'

"The error of Ministers has been that they have surrendered their own better judgment to the direction of a reckless and domineering colleague, and that on this point they have imprudently and improperly disregarded the growing irritation of public opinion and the remonstrances of the Crown itself. They have erroneously set down to personal animosity and to foreign intrigues what in truth was no more than sense of national dangers and national interests; and they have made it a point of honor to persist in a particular lin of policy, when the spirit of the nation was abandonment of a policy which no dispassionate mind could palliate or defend. But the country did not withdraw its support from the foreign policy of the Government until long after that policy had forsaken all the principles and traditions which have for the last 150 years regulated our relations with other States. At the point at which those relations have now arrived, it requires no very searching eye to discover that we have already forfeited far more than we have gained, and that every succeeding week increased the loss of respect and influence to which we have been condemned to submit. The vote of yesterday morning has removed this danger because it has destroyed the fictitious identity which was still supposed by courtery to exist between the Foreign departent and the country at large.

"The significance of this vote will, therefore, be perfectly inderstood by the country, which concurs in the just severity of such a sentence, and by Europe, which expected no les from the temperate judgment of this nation. be its political results, the world may now be secure that such times ancillary to great results, that Jew of Athens, whose fabulous claims and magic wealth belong to the history of enchantments, will hereafter be remembered more than he deserves as the being who served to rebuke the proud, and even to shake the foundations of a British admininistration, though greater offences and more dangerous aggressions had been suffered to pass by uncorrected and unavenged.

this proceeding, and upon the measures which it condemns. course he intended to adopt in consequence of the vote in tics of the subject. The cotton manufactures of "another place;" and it is understood that Lord Jons will in any other manufacture, and which produced the the course which Ministers will take, it is curious to compare felt themselves bound tolargest proportion of our exports. The raw cotton the opinions of our leading journals. The Times, directing all its spleen against Lord PALMERSTON, says :

"Under the rather peculiar circumstances of the case, it is no ing their trust to her Majesty, with the certainty of a renewed ppeal, on her part, to the chief of the great Whig party. It is plainly impossible that we can have any other than a Lib-eral Government. That is our belief, and on that account wide and indestructible grounds, to be weakly and precariously dependant on the humors and caprices of one man. If cultivation of cotton would be greatly interfered Home Secretary mismanaged the police, quarrelled with the cellor of the Exchequer let our finances fall into confusion, and found no means of arresting a continual deficiency. There clearly has been a great national scandal, and the national character and position have been irrevocably damaged. The House of Lords has made some amends by a grave repudiation of the error, and it now rests with the Government to found some proceeding thereupon. Simply to ignore a re-buke so just, so well supported, and so universally approved, as we cannot doubt it will be, may be easy for the out is far from safe for the future.

The Daily News, which, probably, fairly represents the

popular opinion, says : "The quidnuncs are busy and every political charlatan in juiring what is to be the result of this division in the Lords. Both Projecti nists and Peelites venture to express as opinion that Lord Joun must go out, since he has asserted, say they, that he shared the responsibility of every leading measure with Lord PALMERSTON; how then can he hold office, when the latter has been so signally denounced in the upper House? I', however, happens that, although the Lones may rail and repreach, they must submit the question who shall be minister?' to the decision of the abler and more popular, and therefore more powerful Commons. Not Madras. Sir I. Hobhouse said, if he thought the only are the principles on which the Government is to be carried on, but the choice of persons by whom it is to be carried on, is determined absolutely, peremptorily, and finally by the House of Commons. The right of the people of the United Kingdom, through their representatives, to name their own rulers, is the Connex Stone of national peace, order, and years, and Indian cotton was no exception. He very much doubted whether such an additional quantity of cotton, and could also dictate his successor; but this is contrary to the of such an improved kind, could be brought from India as practice and the principles of the English Government, and would enable it to compete with America. The great mass will not now, for the first time, be submitted to. The nation of cotton brought from India was said to be unfit, from the at large, were the opportunity given to it, of expressing its shortness of its staple, and its dirty state, to sustain a compe- opinion, would scoff at the very idea of its foreign policy being dictated to it, or in any way modified, at the the coalesced jailors of Eas ern Europe. They feel, and feel domestic concerns of other nations, her example, countenance, JAMES Hose observed that the East India Company had as and sympathy have been evinced towards every people who strong an interest as Manchester in encouraging the growth struggle for their freedom. For this, and for no other cause, is Lord PALMERSTON now assailed by the leagued despotist which, for the present, have crushed Italy, outwitted Germany, and laid Hungary in the dust. They see Lord Palmerston assailed by every machination of bigotry, violence, and corruption, and not they, nor their representatives in the House of Commons will be parties to his defeat."

on the subject. The mails, however, continue to your cotton planters have much to fear from the rivalry of House of Commons should abandon an independent course of action to prevent its occurrence.

If we turn from the jarring of political parties to the duings

low the average of the last ten years.

The grain market is brisk, and wheat is at least 1s. 2d. per uarter higher. Flour is also something advanced. Sugar carcely realizes last week's prices. Coffee is perceptibly cheaper than it was a fortnight since; and tea continues in demand, but without advance. The Colonial wool sale, consisting of 46,000 bales, has commenced with considerable spirit, and prices are, at least, maintained. A very limited business appears to be doing in most kinds of metals, without any alteration in prices. The money market presents nothing new. Bills are discounted at 21 per cent. The demand is steady, but not animated. The railway market has improved. The Liverpool Mercury has a curious calculation, showing the amount which, by the present mode of indirect taxation on the necessaries of life the poor laboring man pays upon the articles he consumes. According to this calculation, the the articles he consumes. According to this calculation, the man who earns 12s. a week, and spends it in the maintenance of his family, pays 5s. 11\ddot d. out of it—nearly 50 per cent—is controlled and advised, there is besides this advantage, for indirect taxation. The writer proposes that all indirect axation should be abolished, and a property or income tax substituted, as the only tax to which all should contribute . the laboring man to pay 1d. in the 1s. upon his wages, he would then be taxed 1s. only, where he now pays nearly 6s. We have had so much to say about home concerns, that it quite fortunate we are without any thing at all important from the Continent or elsewhere. The solution of the question of the increased salary of the President of the FRENCE and cheers.] But, sir, whatever be the case, I can only say Republic, appears to be involved in increasing difficulties.

the press are inflicting deadly wounds upon its liberty and sefulness. Austria and the rest of the continent furnishes nothing of interest.

The reception of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons last night was of the most enthusiastic description, indicating most clearly that neither the vote in the House of Lords, nor the vituperative comments of the Times, had injured his lordship in the estimation of the representatives of the people. Mr. Roebuck inquired of Lord John Rus-SELL, "whether the Government will adopt any especial course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last?" We should do great injustice to Lord JOHN, and the subject upon which he spoke, did we attempt to abridge his speech; we therefore give it at length, as reported in the Daily News:

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, smidst the most profound attention, roceeded to make the following reply : Sir, I trust the house will allow me, in consequence of the question of the honorable and learned gentleman, to make a short statement in reply. I find, on consulting the minutes of the House of Lords, that what had taken place in that house was this: It was moved on Monday last, and, after a long debate, resolved in the

"That while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects resid-ing in foreign States the full protection of the laws of those States, it regrets to find, by the correspondence recently laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in points of justice or exaggerated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of through carelessness. Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other Powers."

The House will perceive that this resolution begins by general proposition with respect to the right and duty of the overnment, and it affirms that it was the right and duty of in forein States the full protection of the laws of such States. cannot consent so to limit the rights and duties of the Govrnment of this country. I think, taking these words as being the definition of the rights and duties of the Government of this country, it would imply that any State, however despotic, might make any laws however unjust or oppressive, and The House of Commons has yet to pass its opinion upon that such laws, might be executed by the most corrupt instru- Russell's speech of last night into a direct challenge ments, and yet that the Government of this country have no of France, Austria, and Russia. f Corron in India before the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck asked Lord John Russell last night, what right or duty to make any remonstrance or interference against the execution of such laws. Now, sir, that is not the way in which the law of nations has ever been put in practice by any the country employed, he said, 2,000,000 of our give the information requested on Thursday (to-morrow)

The last prices of Stocks at the Paris Bourse were United States of America. [Loud cheers from all parts of 5 per cents. 94f. 20c.; 3 per cents. 56f. 50.; Bank population, and a larger capital than was embarked evening. In the mean time, and during the uncertainty as to the House, save the protectionist benches ] They have all actions 2,235 francs.

Mr. D'ISBAELI. Sir, I rise to order. [Hear, hear.] It is with extreme regret that I feel called on to interpose between the communication which the first Minister of the Crown feels it his duty to make. But the question asked of for us to prescribe the particular kind of recognition demanded the noble lord is of a simple character, and is capable of a by this very grave rebuke; but whoever advises no recogni- direct answer; but I put it to the House whether the noble FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. tion at all cannot be very confident of the principles of the party represented by her Majesty's present advisers. If they possess the confidence of the people, as we believe they do, they could not possibly damage their position or create more than a momentary interruption of public business by resigning importance. I can assure the noble lord, and I believe I may speak for all sitting on these benches, that we do not desire to evade or prevent a discussion on that important subject-[hear]-and, if the noble lord wishes for a discussion, the noble lord, as the head of the Government, has such conwe cannot for a moment suppose a Government, based on such | trol over the time of the House that he can easily fix a day, so as to give an opportunity of a full, fair, and deliberate dis-cussion. When I say that we have no disposition to evade magistrates, and egregiously failed to preserve the public tranquillity, it would never be imagined that he held the key of the Liberal policy and must be retained. So with the latter than the held the key of the Liberal policy and must be retained. be rather a full, fair, and deliberate discussion than that the noble lord should enter upon this occasion into the merits of this important question. [Hear.]

Lord J. Russell. The question put to me is a simple one, but it is also general. [Hear, hear.] It is whether the Government will adopt any especial course of conduct in consequence of a resolution passed in another place on Monday last. Now I must either make a statement with regard to the conduct that we mean to pursue, so as to explain that conduct, or I must remain altogether silent on the subject. [hear, hear.] I leave it to the House to decide. If the House choose to decide that I shall not proceed, I will bow to its decision; if it is the contrary, then I will proceed. [Hear, hear.] I have stated the grounds why I think it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to carry into effect, according to their own sense of duty, the first part of the resolution which has been agreed to by the House of Lords, and which we know from its minutes has been passed. [Hear, bear.] But the latter part of the resolution conveys a vote of censure on the Govenment for the course which they thought it right to pursue with regard to the affairs of Greece. Now, sir, I am not going to argue that question in any manner, but I must say this, that we are not going in any respect to alter the course of conduct that we have thought it right to pursue with regard to foreign Powers in consequence of that resolution. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Now, sir, if the house will permit me, I will go on, and will say that there is another question which might fairly be in the c n'emplation of honorable gentlemen; and that is, whether the Government, thus dissenting from the general rule with regard to the law of nations as laid down by the that resolution. Sir, a question of this kind naturally induces me to recur to different occasions when similar resolutions, in spirit at least, have been carried. One hundred and forty years peace with France which would leave Spain and the Indes in the hands of any branch of the house of Bourbon. Yet the Executive Government, in spite of the address of the House of Lords, proceeded to make a treaty with France; that treaty seaving Spain and the Indies in possession of a branch of the house of Bourbon. Again, not many years ago, in June, 1833, no less a person than the Duke of Wellington moved an address to the Crown, on the Buke of Wellington moved an address to the Crown, on the subject of the foreign policy of this country, as regarded Portugal. Lord Grey, in reply to that in tion, is reported to have said that he would consider that address as a vote of censure, and a stigms on the Governbate was, that the cotton producers in India preferred the regular markets at home, and in China, to which country a very large quantity was annually exported, to the uncertain demands of Europe. Upon the whole, we do not think that yet we would rather that this should occur, than that the

from the policy he had adopted, [Cheers.]

Sir, I believe that the conduct of the Executive Government on those two occasions was in accordance with the constitution of this country; and I believe that a change of Go vernment, resulting from a resolution of the House of Lords as to the conduct of the Executive Government, would be BROUGHAM in expressing a hope that "in the course of a little time the people of Liverpool and Manice chester and the remote parts of the kingdom will feel the inconvenience they will be subjected to by this stoppage of their correspondence," and the state that a sense of its inconvenience will lead to a resto-

hear.] At the same time I will not deny that that resolution, agreed to as it has been, is a matter of great importance. [Hear, hear.] I will not deny that it deeply affects the conduct of foreign Powers in their relations towards the Government of this country. [Hear, hear.] But the remedy was easy and obvious. The honorable gentleman, the member for Buckinghamshire, (Mr. D'ISRAELI,) who lately interrupted me, is himself in close political and party connexion with the noble lord who is reported to have submitted this motion to the House of Lords; and if he had given notice of motion to the House of Lords; and if he had given notice of his intention to bring a similar motion before this House, and if this House decided on its merits, agracing with the feeling of the House of Lords, then there could be no doubt or hesitation as to the course her Majesty's Government would have to take.
[Hear, hear.] But, sir, by a fair and honorable interpretation of the conduct of the honorable gentleman, (Mr. D'Israeli, and those who act with him, I believe I might say, if they had any faith in the soundness and policy of the resolution which I have just read, they would no doubt have thought it their duty to that in this house sits the minister who is charged with the foreign policy of the country. [Loud cheers.] But, sir, as I have said, I can conceive an honorable explanation for their declining to do so; which is, that those who share in the political opinions of the noble lord (Lord Stanley) do not share in his views with respect to the affairs of Greece. [Cries of "Question," from the Protectionist benches.] Sir, if they agreed with the noble lord, they would have no excuse for not allowing my noble friend (Lord Palmerston) an oppor-tunity to make his defence in this house. ["Hear, hear," Business is said to be brisk in Paris, and the receipts of the shopkeepers considerably greater than they were in June last year. The farmers are in better spirits. Wool sells at an advanced price. The silk trade is dull, the raw material to the house. [Hear, hear.] But, so long as 19 summit it to the house. [Hear, hear.] But, so long as 19 summit it to the house. scarce, and the price high. Wine and brandy rather in advance. Spain, Portugal, and Italy do not furnish a single for my noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that he will continue to act, not as the minister of item of news. From Paussia we hear that the King has recovered from his wound, but that the new restrictions upon [more cheering]—not as the minister of France, or any other [more cheering]—not as the minister of France, or any other foreign country, but as only the minister of England. [This declaration was followed by a burst of cheering.] The honor of England, and the interests of England—such are the matters within our keeping, and it is to the preservation of those interests, and the maintenance of that honor, that our conduct will in future be, as it has hitherto been, directed. [The noble lord resumed his cost and all of the conduct will be conducted.] [The noble lord resumed his seat amid volleys of cheers.]

Mr. D'ISRAELI stated that the party with whom he acted in that House felt the most entire sympathy and agreement with the party in the other House on the question at issue,

and were prepared to uphold its decision.

Mr. Roznuck, said although he did not agree with the constitional doctrine laid down by the honorable Lord, yet he fully agreed with the policy adopted by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He wished to test the opinion of the House; and with a view of doing so, he should move, on the succeeding evening, the following resolution

"That the principles which have hitherto regulated the 'foreign policy of her Majesty's present Government were such as were required to preserve untarnished the honor and dignity of this country in times of unexampled difficulty, and were best calculated to maintain peace between England and the various foreign nations of the world." [Loud

Mr. D'ISRAELI said that "to bring on the question tomorrow would be taking the House by surprise.' JOHN RUSSELL said he was indifferent as to the day, and Mr. ROEBUCK postponed his motion until Monday.

We have the melancholy tidings of the wreck of the Orion steamer, a regular packet between Liverpool and Glasgow, on a rock near Port Patrick. The unfortunate vessel had nearly two hundred and fifty passengers on board, of whom about fifty are supposed to have perished. There is at present a strong feeling that this catastrophe has occurred

The news from FRANCE is, that the misunderderstanding between Generals Changarnier and D'Hautpoul daily becomes more serious. The former threatens to resign unless the latter is rethe Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects resident moved. M. EMILIE DE GIRARDIN has taken his seat in the Assembly.

The Times, with that ready power of mystify-

ing the clearest subject, until it suits its purpose which it possesses in so great a degree, and uses to so unscrupulous an extent, has converted Lord John THREE O'CLOCK.

Nothing new from any part of the continent. London Stock Exchange, 2 o'clock. Consols

for account (17th July) 95% to 95%. Cotton at Havre yesterday something lower, only about 300

PARIS, JUNE 17, 1850. The prominent topic of the day is still the Presidential Civil List. This affair has, during the last few days, assumed a rather more threatening aspect, and it is certain that the public mind will not resume its normal state of quietude until the Assembly has finally passed upon the bill, and we know what the President means to do. Since my last, the committee of fifteen has had several stormy sessions; and three of the Ministers have been before it striving to bring to terms acceptable to the President, the nine members who are either totally opposed to the bill, or opposed to it in its present shape. These efforts are known to have been unsuccessful. On Saturday evening just before the close of the session the spectators in the galleries remarked an unusual agitation among the members be low; no interest whatever seemed to be taken in the business before the House. Groups were evidently discussing some new and interesting intelligence It was the conclusion indirectly made public to which the committee had just arrived. This resolution, come to by a vote of nine against six, recommends the rejection of the bill proposed, and the substitution of another opening an extraordinary credit of one million six hundred thousand francs for the expenses which have been incurred in 1849. and 1850 by the installation of the President of the republic. The President through his ministers explicitly refused assent to this compromise. The report will not be made till next week. In the mean time the President's friends and the timid members of the majority are moving heaven and earth to ensure, when the matter shall come up for discussion in the Assembly, the acceptance of the original bill in spite of the report. The result of these efforts is very doubtful. What will Louis Napoleon do, if the reported bill shall pass? This is the question that House of Lords, and refusing to conduct itself according to all are now asking. The Ministerial journals have lowered the resolution thus agreed to—it is not their duty to resign the Government into the hands of those who would act on that if the bill is not voted in the shape presented by Ministers that if the bill is not voted in the shape presented by Ministers the President of the republic will reject the compromise, confine himself to the narrow limits of the actual appropriation, ago the House of Lords came to a resolution that it would not and leave the country to judge between them and the Assem sist with the safety and honor of the country, to make any bly. This journal then repeats its conviction that the rejection, interrupting the harmony that now exists between the President and the Assembly, will throw the politics of the country into a raost critical state.

The Dix Decembre (ultra-Bonapertist) cannot contain its rage against the conclusions of the committee. It concludes two columns of entreaty, expostulation, and warning with the following ominous remark. "As for the Ministry we is rejected, it will produce an exasperation between make bold to say, the good sense and worth of the country the Legislative and Executive powers, which will are with it. Let it defend its bill energetically and courageously; and, having loyally done its duty, let it leave to those who choose to take it, the responsibility of a new revolution."

Emile de Girardin, editor of La Presse, is elected represen tative in the department of the Lower Rhine by a large majority. The returns show that fifty thousand out of the eighty thousand citizens who voted are socialist democrats. Thirty thousand voters abstained from the polls.

M. TRIERS is already returned from his visit to Lowis PHILIPPE. He remained at St. Leonard, the actual residence of the ex-king, only two days. The Constitutionnel denies that the visit partook in any degree whatever of a political character, and says that it was purely an act of sympathy and respect on the part of an old servitor and triend of the fallen monarch. Other journals maintain that the two poli-

ticians very soon found that their respective views were quite irreconcilable, and that longer conversation was useless The latter version is not improbably the true one; for Louis Philippe is generally admitted to be desirous of effecting before his death a reconciliation of the two Bourbon families. If past professions, conduct, and oaths may be considered as affording any guaranty for the future, there is no public man of France more committed against the elder Bourbons than Thiers. It seems that the visit of M. Thiers was single; and his conference with the ex-King confined to himself. A sort of council, however, is soon to be held at the invalid King's bed side. The Duke DE BROGLIE, with M.M. GUIZOT DUCHATEL, and DUMON, ex-Ministers of Louis Philippe, were to leave Paris for St. Leonard day before yesterday. The low price of breadstuffs continues, and, with reason, to attract the anxious attention of Government. The council general of commerce and manufactures, whose session has just closed, was occupied for several days with the

subject, but its debates were passed with almost total neglect by the public, in presence of the more pressing if not more important political discussions of the National Assembly. But some of the facts elicited by these debates are not without general interest. The average price of wheat in France, at the present moment, is 13fr. 86c. the hectolitre. The hectolitre is equivalent to a very small fraction over 2 5-6 bushels of our measure : the franc to about 183 cents : the centime is the hundredth part of a franc. Since 1833, the date at which the actual corn laws of France commenced their operation, the price has not been so low. The following table gives the average price in the principal French markets from that

te to th	e pres	ent :				15000	TV TO THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TH
1833	16fr.	62c.	the hec.	In 1842	19fr.	55c.	the hec.
1834	15	25	**	In 1843	20	46	44
1835	15	25	**	In 1844	19	75	"
1836	17	32	**	In 1845	19	75	**
1837	18	53	**	In 1946	24	05	**
1838	19	51	"	In 1847	29	01	**
1839	22	14	**	In 1848	16	65	**
1840	21	84	**	In 1849	14	30	**
1841	18	54	**				
					LIE IES		

Nowhere on this side of the Atlantic, during the year 1849, have prices been so low as in France, with one exception, the markets of the Archipelago, where the average price was 12f. 74c. At Odessa it went down to 11f. 85c. The departments of France which are suffering, most from

low prices, are those of the centre, where the price got down to 12f. last year. Those which have suffered leasts are the departments of the northwest and southeast. Prices have been continually falling in France since January of the present year. Bread of the first quality-and it is most excellent-is now selling by the bakers of Paris at a price equivalent to 21 cents the loaf of 1 lb. 1 oz. The average prices in the principal markets, during the last year, were as

rchipelago12	fr. 74 c	. the hoctolitre
rieste17	11	- "
eghorn17	19	"
ice17	69	"
adiz19	00	**
ondon19	94	"
iverpool:20	00	- 44
ntwerp	82	"
otterdam19	30	
amburg17	52	"
he fine prospects for a most	bundant	harvest this year

make it highly improbable that prices will be improved this year unless a foreign war or some unexpected circumstances ntervene for the relief of the suffering agricultural interests.

FRANCE, it appears, has taken advantage more largely than my of the continental States, more largely even than the United States, of the mitigated English corn laws. From the publications of the Board of Trade we learn that in 1849. inder the new regime, importation into England amounted, in grains of all sorts, to 11,882,900 quarters; nearly double of the importation of 1848, but less than that of 1847, the year of scarcity. During the last year foreign countries thus participated in the supply of England :

France	uarters.
Prussia	"
United States	**
Russia	**
Hanseatic cities	46
Belgium366,098	66
Holland308,482	"

Although, compared with that of other States, the above quota of France seems considerable, it is not of sufficient importance to affect the home market; for the amount exported o England is but the seventy-second part of an ordinary crop. As to foreign markets other than England, the reports of French consols is of a highly discouraging character.

Brandies are firm. Those of last year are quoted at Jarnac at from 92fr. to 95fr. the hectolitre, (261 gallons.) New brandies are worth at Saint-Jean-d'Angely 59fr. the hectolitre. Letters from Jarnac say that the cold weather of March has been of much service to the red vines, but the more delicate white vines have suffered irreparable injury.

The clives of the south are suffering very much, and the crop of 1851 will, it is said, be inferior. A rise in the prices of olive oil may therefore be anticipated with certainty. The grain oils are falling.

Notwithstanding the upward movement signalized for some time past, the prices of cotton have been well maintained at Havre the last week. The sales amounted to 3,400 bags only. The arrivals from the United States during the week were 5,500 bags. The stock in Havre at the present moment s 72,500 bags. Last year at this time it was 35,000 bags.

Before entirely dismissing the subject of consumption let me give you, from official tables, the average price of butchers' neat in Paris, during the month of April, from 1840 to 1850, inclusive. These prices do not include the octroi of Paris, or the duty levied on comestibles at the gates upon introduction into the city. The table gives the average price per kilogramme, which is equal to 2.2055 pounds avoirdupois.

Year.	Beef.	Cow.	Veal. 1fr. 34c.	
1840	1fr. 13c.	Ofr. 95c.		
1841	1 27	1 07	1 58	
1842	1 12	0 97	1 40	
1843	1 17	0 92	1 70	
1844	0 99	0 91	1 49	
1845	1 05	0 90	1 54	
1846	1 07	0 92	1 55	
1847	1 17	0 97	1 54	
1848	1 03	0 91	. 1 21	
1849	0 94	0 81	1 28	
1850	0 ' 93	0 77	1 16	

These figures show that not only bread but butchers' mean ire almost unprecedentedly low.

The protest of M. BRUNOW, spontaneously offered against the forced settlement of the English-Greek difficulty, has been formally approved by the Emperor of Russia. PARIS. JUNE 20, 1850.

To-day, it is believed, will be made the report of the committee of fifteen on the famous three million bill. It was read yesterday in the private committeeroom. Its conclusions are, as reported in my last, for an appropriation of \$320,000 on account of expenses incurred. The Presidential minority in the committee failed in an amendment proposing the allowance of \$600,000 "for extraordinary expenses of the Presidency," without further specification. They hope, however, to have an amendment to that effect passed by the Assembly in spite of the hostile report. You wonder, perhaps, why I so often refer to this bill and make it my leading topic. It is because it is the leading topic here: because, in the opinion of all, it is more than a mere money question, and rife with political consequences. If the President persists in his high tone, and the bill probably soon reveal itself by decisive results. If the President abandon his dictatorial tone and dismounts from his high horse, as in the case of his letter to Col. Ney, and in the case of the message of 31st October, there will follow a political and personal deconsideration which will leave him but little above contempt. If the Assembly yields, and passes the bill as originally offered, literally or in spirit, there will follow a consolidation of the Pre-sidential authority and influence of most formidable character to rival monarchical pretensions, and which it may be expected would soon exchange the name of Presidential for that of Imperial.

An Opposition journal thus states the chances of the bill, if it were now before the Assembly for its final vote:

The Left, and the moderate Left or third party, vote as